

KAREZ RESEARCH IN THE TURPAN DEPRESSION

Measuring and inventorizing karez irrigation systems in order to gain more insights on their age and genesis.

Lars De Sloover^{1a}, Alishir Kurban^b, Abdimijit Ablekim^{b&c}, Youcheng Xu^d, Osman Ilniyaz^b, Shijia An^d, Haiwen Lib^{b&c}, Jean Bourgeois^a, Amaury Frankl^a, Isabelle Huisman^a, Hendrik Meersman^a, Haisheng Zhu^d, Hongyong Cao^d, Philippe De Maeyer^a

a. Ghent University
b. Xinjiang Institute of Ecology and Geography of the Chinese Academy of Sciences
c. University of Chinese Academy of Sciences
d. Xinjiang Turpan Bureau of Cultural Heritage (Academia Turfanica)

1. Corresponding author. Department of Geography, Ghent University, Krijgslaan 281 (S8), 9000 Ghent, Belgium (lars.desloover@ugent.be)

1. INTRODUCTION

Objectives

Gain more insights on the age and genesis of the karez by finding the oldest karez system in the region.

Method

Investigating, inventorizing, measuring and mapping of different individual karez wells. Extraction of the exact geometry using Pleiades-1 satellite imagery (0,50 m resolution).

Application of the results

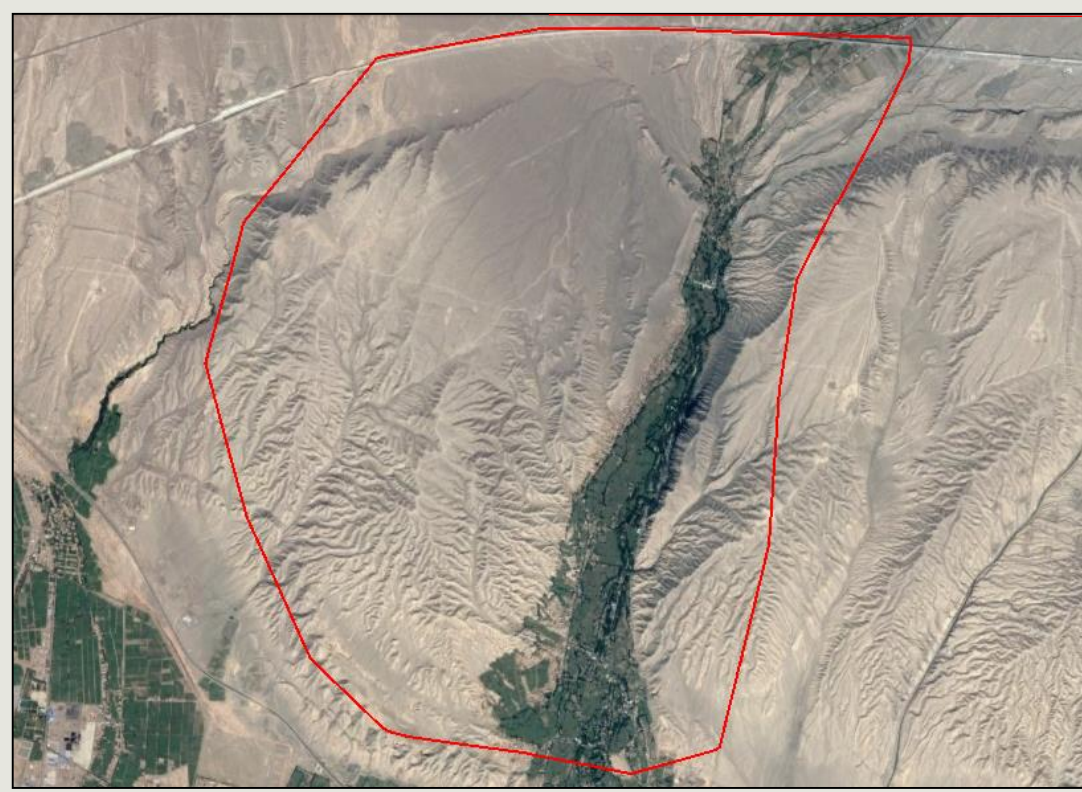
- Composition of a database, containing each karez system in the region.
- Gaining more insights the age and genesis of the karez

Workflow

1. Data acquisition: field work
2. Data processing: mapping and creating a database
3. Interpretation of the results

2. STUDY AREA

Area of interest of ± 30km²



Valley of the Grapes, 10 kilometres Northwest of Turpan



3 line-shaped karez systems, one in the North, one in the South and one central system.

3. DATA ACQUISITION: FIELD WORK

Measuring equipment

- Tape measure (100 m) with a heavy object attached
- Tape measure (50 m)

Mapping equipment

- Tablet with Google Earth satellite images + location based services

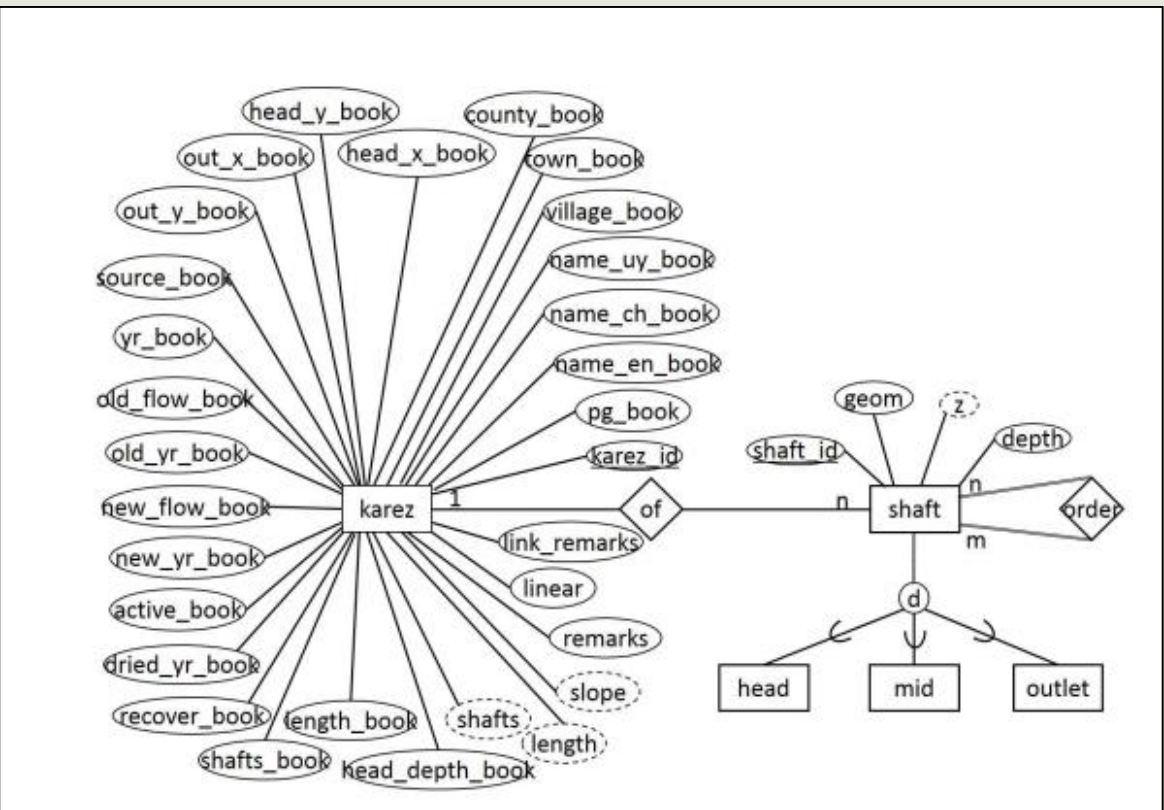
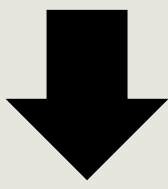


4. DATA PROCESSING: MAPPING & DATABASING

Inventorized parameters per individual well

Zone	Line	ID	Photo nr.	diam. N2 (m)	diam. SW (m)	h (m)	active	Open	depth (m)	well	φ (°)	λ (°)	elev(m)	description
Z	D	500	3033	1030	1050	110	NA	O	1600	NO				
Z	D	510	3034	900	950	105	NA	O	680	NO				
Z	D	518	3035	1000	880	40	NA	O	290	NO				
Z	E	501	3036	830	820	41	NA	NO	0	NO				
Z	E	505	3037	510	490	79	NA	NO	400	NO				
Z	E	514	3038	820	680	100	NA	NO	260	NO				
Z	D	523	3039	590	730	10	NA	NO	0	NO				
Z	D	529	3040	720	600	40	NA	O	240	NO				
Z	C	501	3041	1000	1000	90	A	HO	1000	Y				
Z	C	506	3042	1230	1240	110	A	HO	1000	Y				
Z	C	514	3043	1280	1350	110	A	HO	1000	Y				
Z	C	523	3044	1250	1150	80	A	HO	Y					
Z	C	512	3045	1310	1430	80	A	HO	Y					
Z	H	501	3046	710	690	79	NA	NO	0	NO				
Z	H	506	3047	1150	1250	80	NA	O	1250	NO				
Z	C	538	3048	1560	1330	120	A	HO	1000	Y				

Mapping



Database

Extraction of the precise geometry

5. RESULTS

- Only one active line in the three examined systems
- most systems are destroyed /ababonded / have disappeared
- depth deeper than 100 metres

The irrigation of the Valley of the Grapes is provided by water pumps and not by the use of karez.

Relative chronology can be determined within lines of one system.

One line in the Southern system is in the surrounding of a brick building of Nestorian age. This same line is in the middle of a Chinese burial place.

Recent human impact (building of a High Speed Railway) destroyed a whole series of karez in the Northern system.

One karez line of the Northern system disappears into a gully of recent date.

6. CHALLENGES AND FUTURE RESEARCH

Data acquisition and processing

Difficulties in exact planimetric and altimetric localisation of the karez mounds.

Future research

Soil samples will be taken from both the active karez line and other lines (determined as ‘older’ by relative dating). Using an absolute dating, the oldest system in the region can be determined.

North of the Flaming Mountains, there’s a bigger area with more karez systems. Having obtained know-how on how to examine karez efficiently, this second complex can be the subject for a future research.

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This research is conducted in the framework of a multilateral cooperation between Ghent University, Xinjiang Institute of Ecology and Geography of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences and Xinjiang Turpan Bureau of Cultural Heritage (Academia Turfanica).